MOSES MADE NO MISTAKE.

The Book of Genesis and the Record of Nature.

THEY AGREE IN EVERY RESPECT.

How the Present Earth Was Brought Forth Out of Chaos-Truths Hidden in Strange Legends-Yehl, the Haven.

Striking Parallels. r As between the old and new versoins of the Old Testament there is such a distinction it is difficult to decide which is the better. The Mosaic record of the creation is a case in point. The old version gives an account of the creation of the universe, the new that of the atmosphere and the earth and their inhabitants. A glance at the first and second chapters of Genesis will show they were written by more than one person, while here and there in succeeding chapters are disjointed passages, showing clearly that the second is an injection into the original writings of Moses. The first and second chapters also show the transposition of these passages which break the narrative. The cause of this can be attributed to the scribes and possibly others, when taking into consideration the Genesis history of the dukes and kings of Edom down to the time of Selomon,and the first Book of Chronicles By reference to the latter, it will be seen, the second chapter of Genesis beginning at the eighth verse is an injection on the part of old writers, long after the death of Moses, to enable the Israelites to trace their descent from Adam, the patriarch through the line of Seth. In the same manner Luke traces that of Christ in the third chapter of his gospel. Accepting that version as correct and treating these fragments as mosaics, they are easily pieced. so as to make a complete and correct account of the creation and following events.

Another thing that has evidently been overlooked is the rule of the sacred writers to divide their writings into books. Matthew begins his gospel thus:
"The book of the generation of Jesus
Christ, the son of David, the son of

and then traces his descent from that patri The book of Genesis is divided thus:

These are the generations of the heavens 2. This is the book of the generations of Adam. 3. These are the generations of Noah. . These are the generations of the sons of

5. These are the generations of Shem. 6. These are the generations of Terah. In the fifth book the sacred historian con fines himself exclusively to the descendants of Shem, and follows the history down to the father of Abraham, and his brothers Nahor and Haran. From this point, and in Chron-icles I, the history of Abraham and his de-

scendants, the Israelites, is continuous. As the Israelites were haughty and proud of their ancestry, what was more natural than for the scribes to trance their lineage from the dawn of history, as written by Moses, the man of God? Hence the reason for injecting parts of the second chapter of Genesis and others into his writings to es-tablish their claim, and supply some of the omissions of Moses. With these points in view, a correct version of the Mosaic record of the creation can be reached, one that is in harmony with science and natural law, di-vided into periods so far as given by the sa-IN THE BEGINNING.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—Genesis i, 1.
"He made the sters also."—Genesis i, 16.
"Thus the heavens and the earth were finished and and all the host of them."—General descriptions.

mosphere" the meaning of the first verse is clear, viz. "In the beginning God created the atmosphere and the earth." In the next chapter is an account of cataclysm preceding the advent of man which can be called.

By changing "the heaven" to read "the at-

THE HEATED TERM. "And no plant of the field was yet in the earth, and no herb of the field had yet sprung up for the Lord God had not caused it t

to till the earth."—Genesis ii, 5. "But there went up a mist from the earth and watered the face of the ground."—Gen-

Here we have the record of the period when there was neither vegetation, man. nor rain on the earth. It shows that the earth was too hot to be productive, possibly then in the present condition of Jupiter and Saturn, or at a later stage, that of Venus, which at its last transit was seen to be green, denoting the presence of water. This has been its color for centuries as shown by the records of the Chaldeaus. I am of the opinion that Venus ion that Venus is now in the same condition as the earth preceding the advent of man that is, covered by water, excepting its high est elevations, to cool it, and prepare the planet for a higher development. The absence of rain on the earth during

this period was owing to the heated condi-tion of the atmosphere and the earth. It is necessary to have cold as well as heat to produce rain. Mist is produced by the moisture drawn from the earth ascending to a great height, where it meets the cool air and then descends. Genesis thus briefly alludes to this heated term of the earth, and aves us to infer, as science declares, that in the succeeding ages it gradually cooled, when vegetation and life began. Here is a gap in the narrative for which we must look outside of the Scriptures.

The next we have is that of the earth having passed through a cataclysm,—whether produced by the action of the heavenly produced by the action of the heavenly bodies or collision with a comet, none can eay. The inference is that it was caused by some outside colestial influence acting on the stmosphere, and destroying its self-acting arinciple or firmament, if we accept the verpion that the collision with Hiela's comet saused the great fires at Chicago and in the northwest in October, 1871.

The earth having passed through this con-

The earth having passed through this con vulsion, the next step brings us to when it was to be fitted for man and the

present animal kingdom.
"And the earth was null and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep."—

Genesis i, 2.

The new version of the old testament says: "And the earth was waste and void."

As the term "void" in this case means desolate, it will be seen the earth at this stage was waste and desolate. It was upinhabited, tenantiess, no life, no vegetation, nothing but water, and the darkness produced by a thickened atmosphere. duced by a thickened atmosphere.

The next stage is the disappearance of

"And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."—Genesis i, 2. liere we have the process by which this mighty event was accomplished. One translation conveys the meaning the hatin conveys the meaning that the spirit brooded upon the face of the waters. But the word "ruhr," while it means spirit, also means wind. So the passage properly inter-preted would read thus:

"And the wind of God moved upon the face of the waters."

"And the wind of God moved upon the face of the waters."

This brings us face to face with a natural law, a mighty wind moving upon the face of the waters, and thus while moving the waters also stirring, or rending the atmosphere and cleansing it. This was immediately followed by the appearance of

DAY AND NIGHT,

making the first day of the present stage of making the first day of the present stage of

the earth.
"And God said let there be light and there

"And God said let there be light and there was light."—Gen. i-3.

"And God saw the light that it was good and God divided the light from the durkness."—Gen. i-4.

"And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. And the evening and the morning were the first day." Gen. i-4.

Over these verses many have stumbled and allen. Mr. Gladstone thinks it the creation of universal light. There is no universal light in nature. If so, there would be no thadow. Talmage things it was an electric light. Ingersoll sneers at Talmage, and bestes Mases for his own mistakes. The simple fact is, the light here mentioned is the unities. The atmosphere had been cleared rates Mases for his own mistakes. The sim-ple fact is, the light here mentioned is the sunlight. The atmosphere had been cleared by the mighty wind, and the revolution of the earth on its axis produced the day and

night. "And God saw the light that it was night. "And God saw the light that it was good,"—and it has been good ever since.

As well deny the existence of the sunlight on the first dey after the atmosphere was cleared as to deny that of the day and night. But while the sun shone during the day there was no moonlight at night. The moon changing from oid to new was too hear the sun to be visible, hence its light would not be seen in the evening sky until the fourth day. As this is the operation of the present law, can anyone deny its existence in the day. As this is the operation of the present law, can anyone deny its existence in the ages of the past! Furthermore, as that ium inary influences the atmosphere and the inary influences the atmosphere and the tides, it is the cause of earthquakes like those of Charleston and Costa Rica, storms and mighty winds frequently, when it changes from old to new. Such being the fact now, by the law of analogy, it is easy to discern what in part caused the wind to move upon the waters, cleansing the atmos-

phere and producing the first day.

The first day passing, the earth submerged, the sun shining and sucking up the moisture from earth and sky, we come to the second day. WHEN THE ATMOSPHERE CHANGED ITS CHAR-

"And God said, 'Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters."—Gen. i-6. And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were bove the firmament; and it was so,"-Gene

And God called the firmament Heaven.

And the evening and the morning were the second day."—Genesis i, 8.

Here we have a record of an act or law of the Creator in dividing the waters in the atmosphere from those on the earth, and the operation of the present self-acting princi-ple in the atmosphere through the action of sun, by which the earth receives rain, snow, dew and mist, fertilizing the land and contributing to our happiness. As will be seen it was a complete change in the character of the atmosphere from its previous condition. It paved the way for the appearance of man and the fine particles of water in the atmos-phere cause the beautiful blue sky, and adiate the light of the sun, moon and stars in the heavens above us. Without these the in the heavens above us. Without these the sky would be black, and the sun, moon and stars would shine alike when above the horizon during the day. Heaven, earth and sky would lose their radiant beauty.

It has been urged by some, the creation of the firmament by the separation of the waters required the work of ages, but as niles of water from the earth in one year. the question arises why should it take these untold ages to do the work! THE LEGENDS.

In Donneiley's Ragnarok, that brilliant writer gives many of the legends, coinciding with the Mosaic record. Among them are the following, which may be of interest. He says: "All the cosmogonies begin with an age of darkness; a damp, cold, rainy dismal time. The Babylonian legends say: There was a time in which there existed nothing but darkness and an abyss of waters, wherein resided most hideous beings, which were produced of a two-fold principle. The Hin-doo legend says: The supreme Being alone existed; afterward there was universal darkness. The Cholula legend says: In the be-ginning, before the light of the sun had been created, this land was in darkness and void of any created thing. The Quiche legend says: Once more are the gods in council, in the darkness in the night of a desolated universe. The persons of the godhead were enveloped in the darkness which enshrouded desolate world.

And strangest of all, Mr. Donnelley gives that of the Thlinkeets, of British Columbia. about the Great Crow or Raven, Yehl.
"Very dark, damp, and chaotic was the world in the beginning; nothing with breath or body moved there except Yehl; in the likeness of a raven he brooded over the mist

his black winds beat down the vast confusion; the waters went back before him and the dry land appeared."

How came these people with this mighty fact! Certainly they had no acquaintance with the book of Genesis, yet the analogy is remarkable. s remarkable.

If we accept the translation of Genesis

representing the spirit of God brooding over the waters, then dispersing the darkness with a mighty wind, the similarity is strik-"In the age after the chaos, when heaven and earth had just separated, after the chaos cleared away, heaven appeared first in order

then earth, then after they existed, and the atmosphere had changed its character man came forth." Here is a closer analogy still. Genesis says, God created the firmament and called it heaven. The fourth command and called hasizes this, and says, "in six days the Lord uade heaven (the firmament) and earth (the

The Chinese legend states the appearance of heaven (the firmament), then earth (the dry land), and a change in the atmosphere, preceded the advent of man.

The change in the atmosphere is followed by the third day, when the waters assuage, causing the appearance of

"And God said; Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together in one place, and let the dry land appear, and it was so." Genesis, i 9.
"And God called the dry land earth; and

the gathering together of the waters called the the seas; and God saw that it was good." "And God said; Let the earth bring forth

grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit aree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself upon the earth; and it was so.

"And the earth brought forth grass, and the herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself after his kind, and God saw that it was -Genesis i 12. "And the evening and the morning were the third day."—Genesis i 13.

THE WATERS. The gathering together of the waters on this day can by accounted for in many ways, One was by the indentations in the crust of the earth forming the bed of the ocean. An earthquake could do this, "when the mighty wind" passed over the waters on the first day, with the same ease it sank the great pier in the Lisbon earthquake. As the gathering together of the waters formed the seas the inference is conclusive that such was the fact. When the waters were gath-

ered into the seas the dry land appeared. It will be observed that the dry land was not created on this day, neither was vegetation.
One simply rose, or appeared above the waters—the other as the text says, was upon the earth. This demonstrates that not only the land, but all vegetation was submerged. In this condition it was downant, but when the water was withdrawn from the surface of the earth, and vegetation feit the beneficial influences of the sun, which it could not do in the darkness or under the water, then the earth began to put forth cross and borb and fruits.

hess or under the water, then the cartifulation to put forth grass, and herb, and fruits.

"And God saw that it was good."

In this connection I have spoken of the condition of the earth before the cataciysm condition of the earth before the cataciysm precoding the advent of man. Some claim the granite is composed of the remains of animals, but the primeval rocks show a state of fusion—caused by heat—when there was faither plant, nor herb, nor ram. But as the earth cooled, vegetation and life appeared. Speaking of the iguanodon,

A GREAT LIZARD, nearly fifty feet long, which existed in the early ages of the earth, a well known writer says: "It is supposed that such an animal could only have existed in a hot country, and hence it is concluded that a torrid climate once prevailed in England. The country it inhabited must have been diversified by hill and dale, by streams and torrents, the tribuand dale, by streams and torrents, the tribu-taries of its mighty rivers. Aborescent ferns, palms and yuccas constituted its groves and forests; delicate ferns and grasses, the vegetable clothing of its soil, grasses, the vegetable clothing of its soil, and in its marshes, equisets, and plants of a like nature prevailed. But there is no evidence that man ever set his foot upon that wondrous soil, or that any of the animals which are his contemporaries found there a habitation. * But, from numberless observations there are conclusive reasons to infer that man and the existing races of animals

were not created till myriads of years after the destruction of the iguanodon country—a country which language can but feebly por-tray, with its appalling dragon forms, its forests of palms and tree ferns, and the lux-uriant vegetation of a tropical clime."

To deny the existence of the sunlight and the starlight, on the first, second and third days, is equivalent to a deniel of the existence of day and night, or the daily revolution of the earth on its axis. At this period there was no meenlight, and this brings us to the fourth day, when the light of the sun, moon and stars were visible on the same day.

"And God said: Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day LIGHT.

from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years."

"And let them be for lights in the firma-ment of the beaven to give light upon the

ment of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and it was so."

"And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night."

"And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth."

"And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness, and God saw that it was good."—General control of the second of the light from the darkness, and God saw that it was good."—General control of the second of the light from the darkness. ness, and God saw that it was good,"-Gen-

And the evening and the morning were the fourth day."—Genesis i:14-19.
This of all thus far is the GRANDEST OF THE CREATION.

The complete illumination of the heavens by day and night. The text is precise. In no case does it say God created the sun and no case does it say God created the sun and the moon on the fourth day. But it does say God created the sunlight and the moon-light, and both appeared in the sky on the fourth day. He set their lights in the firm-ament? Where else could he have put them, to radiate their light over all the earth! And the stars also, where could their light shine on the earth, if not through the firmament of the atmosphere? To the the firmament of the atmosphere! To the ancients, as well as ourselves, the movements of the sunlight and the moonlight through the heavens are still the guides to the signs, the seasons, the days and the years. Milton in his description of the creation with a poet's license describes the evening of the first day as the time of the full moon. This could not be because the moonlight did ot appear until the evening of the fourth

THE LAWS OF NATURE had their beginning in eternity. Astronomy says they are still the same. One, still at work, is that when the moon changes from old to new it is invisible for four days. No one can dispute this. Such being the fact, the work of the present creation, or rehabilit-ation of the earth, began on the evening of the first day, and the moon, undergoing its monthly change, its light could not be seen in the firmament of heaven until the fourth day. On that evening and the morning the lights of the moon, the stars and the sun were all visible on the earth. Can anything make the texts clearer or jostle it out of har-

mony with science?
This ends the work of restoring the earth or rather fitting it for the abode of man, who is to appear. The next thing is to peole it. This came as follows:
The fifth day—The creation of the fishes.
The sixth day—The creation of the ani-

mals contemporaneous with man.
THE CREATION OF MAN. "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him, male and female created he them, and called them

These are the primitive, or pre-Adamite races, or "men" who began to call upon the name of the Lord, to worship him, in the days of Enos the son of Seth, the son of Adam the son of God. In the days of Noah their daughters married with the sons of God (the descendants of Adam), when for the wickedness prevailing on the earth they

THE SECOND HISTORIC DELUGE, when the atmosphere was again changed, limiting the period of human life to the term

of 120 years. The second chapter of Genesis contains the history of Adam and Eve, and their descendents, inserted by the Scribes to connecthem with the Israelites, as shown in th book of Chronicles and in Luke. And God blessed the seventh day and And the heavens and the earth were fin-

LONDON EVENING PAPERS.

They Are Making Rapid Gains on Their Morning Contemporaries. The London correspondent of the East Anglian Daily Times (the paper which discovered Mr. Stead's connection with the Contemporary article) writes: There is a great change in process in the position and prospects of the London newspapers. What we understand by the "morning papers" are losing ground for the general readers and their evening contemporaries are steadily encroacuing upon the position which they once held as purveyors of intelligence and framers or directors of public opinion. The Daily Telegraph and Standard are taken for their advertisements, notably the former whose brilliant leaders of the past decade are now almost invariably dull. and not infrequently ungrammatical. The Times never has enjoyed a popular reading clientele, and the Post, notwithstanding its fall in price, is still the organ of the boudoir. City men and investors residing in the metropolis have ceased, to an extent which inquiry would cause to be astounding, to depend for their money intelligence upon the Times, and its contemporaries. This branch of journalism is now better done by the financial papers, of which exotic two specimens have come comparatively recently into existence. It is true these papers, sparkling, lively, and sometimes fearless, though they be, have

MUCH TO LEARN editorially. For example, one of them came out without a reference to the important imbroglio which has retarded the transfer of the submarine cables to the government, and which, on the news of it becoming known, brought down the shares 20. But as a rule the writers put things in a keen light, and ferret out facts which the old traditional city article writer disdains to publish or is too lazy to find out for himself. Moreover, the money intelligence is now done vigorously and promptly by the evening, or so-called evening papers, for these are speedily accelerating the hour of their publication. Almost before men on change settle down to business the Star is selling outside of the "house." After the Star comes the Evening News. The Pall Mall Gazette, which, previous to Mr. O'Connor's paper, was published at the lordly hour of half-past one, is now obtainable before noon. The St. James Gazette, the Globe and the Standard are all selling an hour earlier upon the street. In fact the toe of the evening editor comes so nigh to

THE HEEL OF HIS MORNING CONTEM-PORARY that his threatens to be the paper of the future. Quite recently I bought a cur-rent copy of the Star at the Lowestoft railway station shortly after midday The society papers also are feeling the pressing changes. The evening papers now all go in for society gossip, thus invading the domain of the so-called journals for men and women. A calculation would show that the circulation of the combined evening papers equals if it does not exceed, that of the morning journals. How completely these have shaken the fathers of the London press from authority in local questions was shown the other day in the battle lought between the Star and the Pall Mall upon the county council and the election of aldermen. And what is true of local politics is rapidly becoming true

of imperial also. Theory and Practice. New York Weekly: Young Wife-Are you the editress of the House-

hold Department of the Woman's Companion yi''
Mrs. De Letter—"Yes, I have had charge of that department for ten

"I am so glad we are near neighbors. I'm sure you won't object if I rue in once in a while for a little practical help about cooking, will you?" No, indeed. Come in whenever you please-that is, after next week.

cook is away temporarily, and my hus-

band and I are taking our meals at a restaurant." A very busy young man, the week of whose wedding had been decided upon, wrote to his flancee on a postal card; "What day! Tues.!" The answer came back promptly, also on a postal card: "No, Wed!"

IN THE ETHIOPIAN HEAVEN.

The Celestials of an Omaha Theater and their Characteristics.

CRITICS WORTH CONSIDERATION.

How Kelly Handles the Frequenters of the Cock Loft-The Gods at the Grand-The Notorious Slaven Gang.

The Gods of the Gallery. What an association of striking features clusters about them. What wonderful stories have been written regarding their conduct. The subject is old, but always interesting. Never since the cock-toft was introduced into theaters has there been a time when people were not more or less curious to read descriptive pen pictures telling of the many scenes witnessed, incidents noted, expressions heard and general demeanor found among those who frequent that portion of the theater and look down upon the passing show below.

The patrons of dramatic art who has not been through the oppressive experience suffered from nightly sittings in a foully ventilated top section, must admit the defects of their thespian education.

Sparticus appealed to the gods and

thanked them that he was Barbarian, but they were neither of the London, Chicago nor the Omaha variety. To these he left the fate of his portrayers and a few who have attempted the characterization found favor in their udgment. Without the sanction of hese ragged, dirty, untutored, keen, quickwitted critics bright, would the world ever have heard of Edwin Forrest, John McCullough, Frederick Ward or Robert Downing? To them also Bernhardt, Mary Anderson, Modjeska, Davenport, Maggie Mitchell, Lotta, and in fact all the bright particular stars owe much of their success before the footlights. In the timid, tottering, blushing, infancy of their adventures on the stage, it was to the noisy, dark habitation of the gods that they first looked and pleaded or a decision.

If a new artist or a new play catches the gallery all is well. There is where most of the telling and decisive criticism comes from. The spectacular show, the comedy, melo-drama or any other kind of production that fails to win applause from the gamins might as well be laid on

If you have never spent an evening in the gallery, among the gods, half your existance is a wild, dreary, howling There is the place to learn what intense interest or unspeakable disgust means. If they praise, it is the kind of praise that counts; but if condemnation strikes in it runs giot and is wofully wicked.

The Omaha god is rather a and respectable specimen compared with his kind compared in some cities. He is very much re-formed. That fact is due, however, to the training which he has been com-pelled to undergo of late years by a small, dark-visaged, nervy man, who has ruled the roost with a peeled elm club ever since Boyd's opera house was opened. Previous to that event Omaha could not boast very much of her gallery god population. Among his friends this monster spirit responds to the name of Martin Kelley but in the "upper circle" they call him a terror.

To merely look at and size him up one would hardly suppose Mr. Kelley handling four of capable five hundred rough, reckless raiders. who, when congregated together have the desire for devilment in them aroused to the point of committing almost any sort of depredation. But he has held the reins for eight years and is king among them. It is quite amusing to hear Mr. Kelly relate the stormy sieges he has had.

Those of you who have been at the opera house on several occasions before loors were opened and seen great crowds of these boisterous boys waiting o get in, can form some conception of the dangers as well as difficulties any person would encounter in an attempt to control and regulate their actions. One night last season, during the Booth-Barrett engagement, a riot almost ensued on the sidewalk. A dozen or more big bullying roughs undertook to trample several bootblacks and newsboys under foot, break down the entrance doors and go in regardless of all rules, regulations or order. Two or three policemen attempted to interfere, but they soon had to abandon the field and fly. Kelly went out with his club, waded into the mob like an old warrior, and quickly restored peace. He says that that the Boyd claims about four hundred regular attendants to the twenty-five cent section, who may be counted on to put in an appearance at every attraction, except the concert and lecture. These classes of entertainments they have no use for Of course there are shows, and actors too, that draw stronger in that part of the house as well as the dress circle, the pit and the balcony than others If anything, the gods discriminate much closer than the older and more refined people. The artist, male or female, who fails to please them, discovers that fact very early in a series of shrill whistles, catcalls, and such invitations as "take a

tumble to yourself, Johnny." "Go and work on a farm." "What an old guy."
"Where did he blow in from, any-

What did you say his name was?" On the other hand, the actor that pleases their fancy has the pleasure of

hearing great encouragement. Mary Anderson, Modjeska, Minnie Maddern and Kate Gastleton are in high favor with the Omaha gods. Every time one of them comes, the entire force, numbering from 600 to 700, turn out. They also rave over Edwin Booth, admire Tom Keene, think Robert Dowing a great man, go to see Hoey as "Old Hoss" every night, bave no time for "Innocent Kid," call | Gene Canfield as "Rats." a bird, and pronounce "Fantasma" the best of all spectacular productions. As a rule they are not so much given to opera, but the "King's Fool" and "The Little Tycoon," brought them out every night.

It is impossible to narrate, in a short Sunday story, all that could be told about the gallery and its autocratic, audacious inhabitants. As stated before, they receive first consideration from the profession and knowing that such is the case, their power has made them so independent that all other circles must endure their naughty manners, accept the situation as being necessary, and make the best of it.

It is gratifying therefore to know that in this city the managers of the

Grand and the Boyd have taken special pains to preserve order up stairs as well as down. The results are more satisfactory than could reasonably have been expected now, that the boys con-duct themselves quite decently. Sel-dom does an audience become dom does an audience b

unseemly outbreaks among the high-cock-a-lorums, Kelly has marched so many of them unceremoniously to the street when they did not desire to

go that they are afraid to cut up. Three, four and five years ago, when the Slaven gang, composed of young loafers, graders and tough boys from Tenth street, had full sway the gods here rivaled those of any other town in America, but they have disappeared and their absence is noticeable. Strange as it may seem, according to Mr. Kelly, clerks from the railroad offices and stores are far more unruly and

rude than the small boys.

They take particular delight in giving expression to as much vulgarity as they dare, and shout it at the actors. The little fellows hold themselves above the use of vile language. They are the real gods, the sharp critics, who lean forward in their seats, cagerly listen to catch every word, watch closely every move and deliver the final decisions. Not only in the gallery but on the street do they give their opinions and use their influence.

MUSICAL AND BRAMATIC.

Pauline Hall is not engaged for the coming season -- at least not for comic opera. "Dans un Miroir" is the tifle of Sarah Bernhardt's version of "As in a Looking

"A "husking bee" is to be a "realistic" feature of Nell Burgess' new play, "A Coun-

"Aunt Louisa" Eldridge is able to sit up, and that's about all. Her illness was really very serious. Estelle Clayton has ended her tour in

"The Quick or the Dead?" and will rest until the autumn. H. B. Irving, Henry Irving's son, is said to be the living counterpart of his father in everything but age and statue. Mile. Rhea's new play is called "The Case Vidal," is said to be somewhat sensational, and will be produced this season.

for the remainder of the season at the Madison Square theater, New York city, Mary Anderson, following the fashion, act in Berlin in May, appearing in "The Win-ter's Tale." She will have an English comter's Tale.'

"Captain Swift" is almost certain to rut

Chassaigne's new opera, which is not yet completed, has its scenes and incidents laid in Mexico. The Aronsons have first call on Rosina Vokes is to present several new

plays, and only those comedies in which she met with marked favor will be retained in Mrs. W. J. Florence will act next season.

while her husband is traveling with the Jefferson-Florence combination, if she gets sultable chance. Marie Burroughs listens to the various rumors that she is not to be in the Madison Square company next season, smiles and

miles, but says nothing. Miss Effie Shannon has signed a contract with Mr. Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum theater for two years. She joins the stock company in September.

Chassaigne, composer of "Nadjy," sold his rights to the opera a year ago for \$5,000. Since then it has run steadily in both New York and London and has paid royalties of Since he became a manager, seventeen years ago, A. M. Palmer has examined near

y 7,000 American plays—about 400 a year. He accepted four, each of which was suc cessful. Miss Viola Allen, at present leading lady of the Boston Museum, has signed a contract with Charles Frohman to assume the lead-ing juvenile role in Bronson Howard's

Miss Rose Coghian will intooduce her brother's play, "Jocelyn," for the first time to New Yorkers at the Star theater, a house she made her reputation at when it was known as Wallack's. N. C. Goodwin's season just booked will

"Turned Up" will be given on account of it never having been seen so far west. Mine. Albani has been asked to take part in the Handel festival performance of "Elijah" at the Chrystal Palace, London, on

June 22. The choir will be 2,500 strong

for thirty-five weeks and will take in

will be rehearsed at first in squads. Sims & Pettitt's latest melodrama, "Mas-ter and Man," which has been purchased by Mr. A. M. Palmer, was given at Birming-ham, England, on March 18. The principal scene of the play shows an iron foundry in

Josef Fung'l, the famous Hungariam composer of dance music, who died the other day at Weimar at the age of seventy-eight years, was the son of a stocking weaver, and was himself a school teacher. Then he became a himself a school teacher. Then he bandmaster in the Austrian army.

There is said to be reason to believe that 'Tony" Hart may rejoin Harrigan if he recovers sufficiently to act again. The re-establishment of the old partnership would be welcomed by the theater-going public, for the best work of the comedians has been done in combination. Comparatively few persons outside the the-

atrical profession know that John Maddison Morton the author of "Box and Cox." and a great number of farces equally good, if not so well known, is still living in London. He is one of the "Poor Brethren" of the Charter house, having outlived his pros-perity and most of his friends. Mr. E. J. Vanderfelt has arrived from San Francisco and completes the "Robert Eismere" company, which is now rehearsing. The company, in its entirety, is as follows: Messrs. John T. Sullivan, W. H. Thompson,

Harry Holland, C. Valentine, Melvine Cra-vin and William Humphrey, and the Misses Dorothy Dow, Effic Shannon, Adelaide Stanhope, May Robson and Ella Morgan, It has practically been decided that little Josef Hofmann shall resume his public appearance next September or October with a tour through London and the provinces. Young Hofmann, who will be tweive years old next June, has been studying diligently since his retirement, and has composed half a dozen new planoforte pieces, including one

of somewhat large dimensions. Charles Frohman has closed contracts for Al Hayman, of San Francisco, with Messrs. Gilmore and Tompkins, for a three months' tour of Miss Margaret Mather through the west. The engagement will begin in June, and the principal cities of California, Utah, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon will be visited. By the terms of the contract Messrs. Gilmore and Tompkins are to supply the ompany and all scenery and equipments. An operatic manager who was about to

give a grand opera in Rio Janeiro engaged three different men as first tenor in Paris. During the voyage this fact came out and the tree men indignantly demanded an explanation from the manager. "Gentlemen," he said in sauve tones, "it will be allyright. I am an old manager in the Rio Jaueiro business, and either one of you would be perfectly satisfactory to me, but we shall not be there a week before two are certain to fall victure, to the vellow fever and the one that victims to the yellow fever, and the one that is left will be my first tenor for the coming season. I have tried it many years and have never known it to fail, so there is no use quarreling about it at this late day."

> Airy Nothings. New York World.

Mrderous meteors-Shooting stars. The sun's favorite game-Solitaire. Epenezer shearing his horse-Eclipse. John crazed by his love for Angeline -A lun(y)a bow. The place in heaven for cowards-The

milky way. Fun in the upper regions-Skylarks. Why Francesca couldn't believe her young man-Bolide. When the sun sets he hatches night

hawks. Water is queen when it rains. Birds settle their accounts in the early morning when their bills aralle

Father Time is like a French cook-He keeps his years well seasoned. Fruit all the year round-Dates. Cross white babies-Snow squalls. The wind for discipline-A spanking

Alexander's tears were electrical.

breeze. A much-talked-of territory---Woman's

ALL WANT ROBERT ELSMERE

The Universal Demand of the Patrons of the Public Library.

SOME OMAHANS' MENTAL FOOD.

What the Boys and Girls Read-Omaha's High Standard-A Few Authors Tabooed-A Chat With the Librarian.

The Public Library. "Number is 8,552 is out!" said Miss

Blanche Allan, one of the attendants at the public library, to a tailor-made girl who stood within the railing that divided the lobby of the library from the book-shelves. Miss Jessie Allan, the librarian was

standing near chatting with a reporter of THE BEE. "Number 8,552," said she, 'is 'Robert Elsmere.' We have seven copies of the book upon our shelves, but if we had a hundred none of them would remain in the library more than twenty minutes; but half of the people who ask for it can't read the book understandingly after they get it, and we don't feel for that reason, like overloading the library with such books and having a lot of dead stock on our hands after a while."

Omaha's city library is a success. It furnishes diversion and entertainment or eight or ten thousand people. That such would ever be the case, it is scarcely probable that those who took the initial step toward the founding of a free library away back in '71 ever en-

lertained the remotest lancy.

John T. Edgar, Nathan Shelton, Albert M. Henry and Albert Swartzlander were most energetic in the work necessary to the establishment of this institution which has become such

boon to the people of Omaha. The library association was incorporated on the 3rd of December, 1871. The first meeting of the stockholders was held on the 30th day of the same month. The first directors were A. J. Poppleton, St. A. D. Balcombe, H. W. Yates, John T. Edgar, John Patrick, A. Swartzlander, S. S. Caldwell, Dr. G. L. Miller, J. W. Gannett, N. Shelton and A. M. Henry and the first officers, elected the following January were A. J. Poppleton, president; N. Shelton, vice president; S. S. Caldwell, treas-Shelton, arer; Albert Swartzlander, secretary; A. M. Henry, corresponding secretary Soon after the first meeting a donaion of J. M. Pattee presented the

ibrary with a number of valuable books and 700 volumes were purchased from E. O. Crosby, of Fremont. This was the nucleus of Omaha's present public library of 23,000 volumes.

The library was at first located in a small room on the second floor of Simpson's block on Fourteenth street, be tween Dodge and Douglas. In February, 1872, the first catalogue of the books in the library was issued, showing a total of 2,285 volumes. The librawas removed in February, 1874, to the second story of R. M. Marshall's building on Dodge street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

It became evident in 1877 that the liorary could not be maintained under the existing circumstances and after several conferences between the association and the city council, the library property was finally turned over to the ity on the 4th of August of the same

The library is now maintained by a tax of one mill upon the assessed valua-tion of the city, which will amount to about \$19,000 this year. A young lady named Miss Honey,

was the first librarian under the regime of the association and she was followed by Miss Sears, now Mrs. A. M. Ferguson. Mrs. Ferguson was followed son. Mrs. Ferguson was followed by Miss Jean Allan, now Mrs. W. H. Johnson, who was librarian at the time of the transfer of the library to the city, and continued in her position some time afterwards. Miss Mary Allan, now Mrs. H. C. Bock, ceeded Miss Jean, and years ago she in turn was succeeded by Miss Jessie Allan, the present efficient librarian. Miss Allan has for her assistants her sister. Miss Blanche Allan,

Miss Maggie O'Brien, Miss Edith Tobitt and Miss Theodora Burstall. These young ladies have made their ecupation a study, and take great pleasure in suggesting books to those

who "want something to read." "There is one rule I always make," said Miss Allan yesterday, "and that is for when anyone asks for good book to read to suggest something asks I would read myself. I never suggest light books, as I have found that we the library can shape the course of reading of patrons of the library. I have known young girls who, when they first came here, asked for the works of May Agnes Fleming. Marion Harland, and kindred authors, to become fond of a much higher class of literature, and this was brought about by the suggestions of the attendants.

Of the 23,000 volumes in the library to-day, one-fifth of then are works of fiction, one-fifth biographical and historical productions, and the other three-fifths are equally divided between works on science and art. The principal demand in Omaha, as

everywhere else, is for works of fiction, 74 per cent of the books loaned from the library during the past year baving been works of this character, although there is always a good demand for books on travels and especially in the spring. Miss Allan ascribes this to the feverish louging of most people during that season to "go somewhere." "Ben Hur" is most frequently called

for of any of the books of fiction. There are seventeen volumes of this work owned by the library and all of them are constantly in use. Scott and Dick-ens are always in demand and so are the works of George Eliott and Thackeray. The library possesses four com-plete sets of the works of each of these authors, besides odd volumes of the

more popular books from their pens.

Miss Allan thinks that the literary standard of those who visit the library would be higher than in most places. Particularly is this true of the younger people, the children, in fact. With the boys Oliver Optic, Mayne Reid and Stoddard are always popular, but just now they are thrown somewhat in the shadow by a new writer of juvenile works named Henty. His writings are pleasantly told historical tales, his most popular work with the youngsters being "The Reign of Terror." a story of the French revolution. His works are popular with girls as well as boys. With young girls 'Little Lord Fauntleroy" is now having a great run. Miss Alcott is very popular with them, also Susan Coolidge and Mrs. Lillie. With Young ladies the works of Mrs. Craigh, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Clarke are chiefly in demand. Some call for Marion Harland, Mrs. Holmes and Ouida, but these have been tabooed by the management and are not to be found in the library. Thomas Harly, Mrs. Oliphant and a compacitively new authoress known as Amelia Bare. authoress known as Amelie Barr are also very popular with young ladies. A book by the latter entitled "Remember

the Alamo," a story of Texas, seems to possess particular attraction for girls of older growth. The writings of "The Duchess" are in great demand with girls of sweet sixteen or thereabouts. There is always a steady demand from people of all classes for works by Black, MacDonald, F. Marion Crawford and E. P. Roe. With Amelie Rives the demand is principally for her short stories. Miss Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock) is not so popular as formerly, but Helen Jackson still re-tains a hold upon the public. The works of such standard authors as Scott and Dickens are generally called for by

the older people. The reading-room is always occupied, Miss Allan says principally by people who want some place to lounge; but with the reference room it is different. Here can be seen studious-looking young men from the law offices, students of both sexes, from the schools and old with hobbies, facts concerning

which they are seeking.

"The people who come here are usually very quiet," said Miss Allan, but once and awhite we have to tell some one to leave, as in the case of a man who came up here the other day. Not content with loading himself with whisky before coming, he prought his bottle along with him. When I found it out I showed him the door.

CONNUBIALITIES.

A bridegroom at Monroe, Ga., being with-out money, gave the justice a little rabbit dog which he had with him. Two Virginia youths recently fought a duel and fired forty-two shots at each other without either being wounded, over a fair in-

Lord Salisbury's wedding present to his third son, who was married recently to Lord Durham's sister, was a complete law library, valued at \$18,000.

John Krzywoszynski, of New York, is John Krzywoszynski, of New York, is suing his wife, Amalia Krzywoszynski, nee Czysnersky, for divorce, charging that she eloped with John Jwinjinjvnsky, a nineteen-year-old youth. The couple had been married fifteen years, and the wife was probably fascinated by the superior beauty of the lover's name.

Rev. G. A. Tewksbury, pastor of the Pil-grim church at Cambridge, Mass., fell in love with a young lady in his choir, and they became engaged. The trouble in the church that followed has resulted in the resignation of Mr. Tewksbury. A church council has commended him to the consideration of other churches as a faithful minister.

A clergyman at Kingston, N. Y., was paid \$1 for marrying a couple. They left, and he was about to hand the money to his wife when the door beil rang. The newly married wife said she wanted a certificate—no marwife said she wanted a certificate—no marriage was good without one. It cost 25 cents for a blank that would suit her. The reverend gentleman filled the blank out in the usual form, and she went away, seemingly satisfied. A few days later she again appeared at the door. "Mister," said the woman, in an aggrieved tone, "I looked through the papers, and can't find a notice of our wedding. You ought not treat us different from other folks." So the dominie went to a newspaper office and paid 50 cents of our weading. You ought not treat us different from other folks." So the dominie went to a newspaper office and paid 50 cents to have a notice inserted. When he reached home he handed the remaining 25 cents to his wife, with the remark: "Here, my dear, hurry up and take this before that woma

Miss Fanny Davenport's success in "La Tosca" has been so great that she has deter-mined to make the same tour next season, playing in the same theaters and playing in the same theaters and at about the same time. Her managers, Klaw & Erlanger, estimate that the net profits of "La Tosca" for the two seasons will reach \$200,-000. Miss Davenport is now engaging her company for next season, when nothing bu "La Tosca" will be played.

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